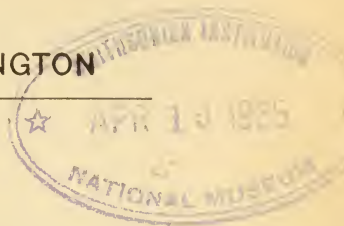


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A NEW GENUS AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF  
DICTYNIDAE (ARANEAE).

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The spider family Dictynidae has two series of genera, the one represented by Amaurobius and the other by Dictyna, the transition being found in Lathys, Scotolathys and Derade. Both series are well represented in America. In the Amaurobius series, however, there is a group of species in eastern North America which, because of their close relationship to each other and peculiar structural features, form a compact group that should be separated from the more typical species.

**Callioplus**, new genus.

Type, *Amaurobius hoplites* Bishop and Crosby.

Closely related to Amaurobius, from which it is distinguished by the remarkable development of the tibial apophysis of the male palpus and by the form of the epigynum. The cribellum may be entire or partially divided. For the characters of the palpus and the epigynum see the description of the type species. (Jour. Elisha Mitchell Sci. Soc. 41 : 171, pl. 21, fig. 12-14, 1926).

In this genus we also place the following: *Amaurobius tibialis* Em., *A. hoplomachus* B. and C., *A. armipotens* B. and C., and the two following new species.

**Callioplus euoplus**, n. sp.

Figs. 1-3.

*Male*.—Length, 5 mm. Our single male specimen is somewhat teneral. The cephalothorax is dull yellowish, with darker radiating lines. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line, the median much smaller than the lateral, separated by the diameter and a little farther from the lateral. Posterior eyes in a straight line, the median a little smaller than the lateral, separated by three times the radius and a little farther from the lateral. Clypeus as wide as the diameter of an anterior lateral eye.

Sternum yellowish, suffused with dusky. Labium and endites dusky orange-yellow, lighter distally. Legs generally yellowish, lightly suffused with dusky; femora dark at base below. Chelicerae yellow-orange; lower margin of the furrow armed with three small teeth.

Abdomen above dusky, marked with a double row of pale spots decreasing in size posteriorly. Cribellum divided.

Tibia of palpus hollowed out and produced dorsally into three long processes of which the one lying closest to the cymbium is the longest; it is broad, thin, folded toward the tip and provided with a broad rounded lobe laterally near the middle. The middle process is much shorter than the others, thin, flat, and pointed at tip. The third process is broad at base, narrowed near the middle where it makes a right-angled bend; the tip is broad, flat, bluntly pointed and lies across the first process. The distal lateral angle of the tibia is strongly produced and widened distally, the inner angle lying under the edge of the cymbium. Between the dorsal and lateral processes there is a small, dark, triangular tooth.

*Female*.—Length, 4.5–5.5 mm. The females are more maturely colored. The head is lighter than the rest of the cephalothorax; the epigynum has the lateral lobes broadly approximate in a straight line, in front of which there is a large, transversely oval, opening.

This species is more closely related to *C. tibialis* than to the other species of the genus.

*Holotype*, male, *allotype*, female, Molunkus Pond, Me., Aug. 25, 1925.

Maine: Presque Isle, Aug. 26, 1925, 1 ♀; Sebasticook Lake, Aug. 24, 1925, 2 ♀.

Quebec: Ile d'Alma, Lac St. Jean, July 28, 1934, 1 ♀; Bagotville, July 26, 1934, 2 ♀.

### ***Callioplus pantoplus*, n. sp.**

Figs. 4–6.

*Male*.—Length, 4 mm. Cephalothorax dusky orange, smooth and shining. Anterior eyes in a slightly procurved line, the median smaller than the lateral, separated by the diameter and from the lateral by three times the radius. Posterior eyes in a nearly straight line, equal, the median separated by a little less than the diameter and from the lateral by a little more than the diameter. Width of clypeus a little less than the diameter of an anterior lateral eye.

Sternum yellowish orange, lightly suffused with dusky, darker at the margin. Labium and endites dusky orange, lighter distally. Legs grayish orange. Chelicerae brown, lower margin of the furrow armed with four small teeth on one side and five on the other. Abdomen gray with a double row of small pale spots. Cribellum with a faint indication of division posteriorly.

Tibia of palpus hollowed out and produced dorsally into a very long, slender, curved, sickle-shaped process, the tip flattened and marked by transverse ridges. This process is armed on the lateral side with a long, slender, incurved tooth much as in *hoplites* and *hoplomachus* but much

longer and more slender. The distal lateral angle broadly produced and hooked as in *hoplites*, the dorsal triangular process almost as in that species.

*Female*.—Length, 3.5 mm. Similar to the male in form and color but average smaller. The epigynum has the lateral lobes rounded behind, more pointed than in *hoplites*. The lobes are narrowly separated and the opening in front is elongate oval.

*Holotype* male, *allotype* female, Laurel Creek, Sevier Co., Tenn., Oct. 8, 1926. 2 ♂ and 2 ♀ paratypes from the same lot.

Tennessee: Mill Creek, below the falls, Mt. Leconte, Oct. 10, 1926.

1 ♂ 2 ♀.

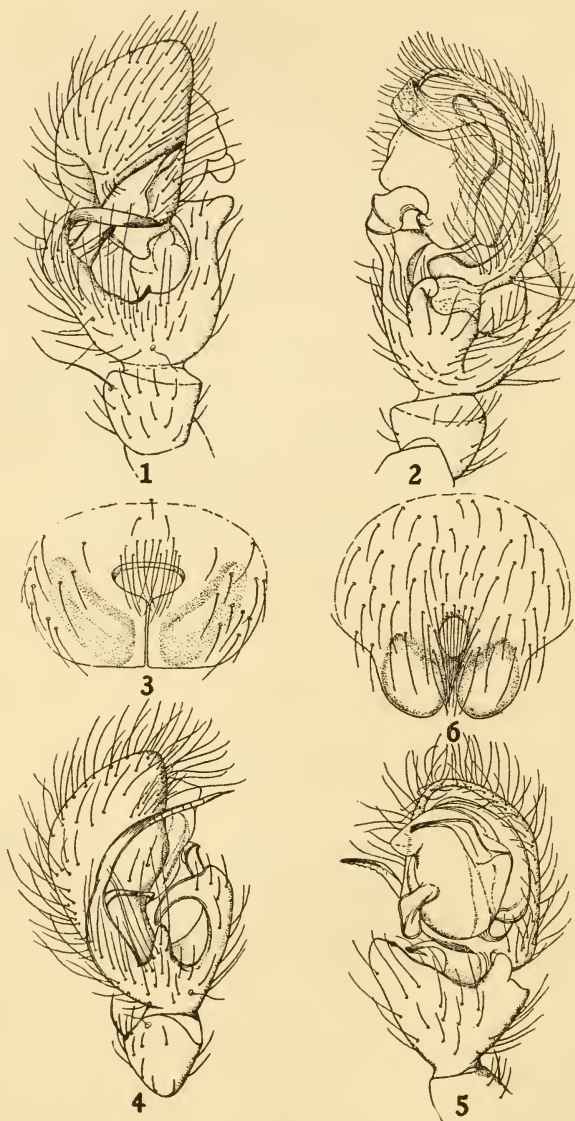


FIG. 1. *Callioplus euoplus* ♂, right palpus, dorsal view.  
 FIG. 2. *Callioplus euoplus* ♂, right palpus, mesal view.  
 FIG. 3. *Callioplus euoplus* ♀, epigynum.  
 FIG. 4. *Callioplus pantoplus* ♂, right palpus, dorsal view.  
 FIG. 5. *Callioplus pantoplus* ♂, right palpus, mesal view.  
 FIG. 6. *Callioplus pantoplus* ♀, epigynum.